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The decent, quiet people of the land are getting indignant, and hereafter they will speak and be heard.

The sovereignty for which Governor Altgeld was contending when he wrote the President was that of J. R. Sovereign, An-

In the near future the Journal expects to be able to assail its old foe, but just now its duty is to assail the spirit of redhanded anarchy.

If the 65,000,000 people of this country are to have a dictator let him be some other person than a man who has been twice treated for dipsomania

people fairly understand the purpose of Debs they will rally to law and order by the million unless he shall desist.

When the trouble is over and the showman realizes its advantages for the dime trade he will bid high for the Mayor Hammond for the freak department.

The number of names among those wounded by the militia in Chicago ending in "ski" is so conspicuous as to suggest that the country has a surplus thereof.

The Chicago Times, which started out to champion Debs, and did it with vigor, has suddenly changed its tune, or, rather, it has dropped the task of applauding the bad pair, Debs and Sovereign.

It seems strange that "innocent persons' should have been in the front ranks of the Hammond mob, which had been as flerce as any in Chicago, just at the time of the firing Sunday afternoon.

For every man who will leave his employment in Chicago by the order of Debs and Sovereign, there is a man in Chicago eager to take his place-a fact the greater portion of those who are called to the alternative of pillage or famine will appreciate.

Chicago is not the country, and its excited and misguided followers of Debs and Sovereign are not the people. Outside its murky atmosphere and away from its noise are 60,000,000 of people who will view the acts of these desperate leaders calmly and deliberately condemn them.

When the would-be dictators assume that all the trades unions will leave their employment to punish the Pullman company, they count without their host. It will require the votes of a majority of each union to strike and such majorities will not be counted to any extent to please two such

The Cleveland clergymen who consulted roads, and who have neither moral nor legal right to interfere about the Christian Endeavor trains, present a contrast to the Catholic bishop of Chicago, in which the latter appears in a most creditable light, while the former occupy a most unenviable position.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, has again undertaken to interfere with the ex-Confederate General Shelby, who is United States marshal in that State, because he carrying out the orders of Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-general. In response to the mossback's complaint, General Shelby intimated that he has not the least doubt that Uncle Sam ranks Missouri when federal laws are to be enforced. In other words, the exconfederate has learned some things by experience.

Indianapolis women are to have an equality club, but what for? Judging by the reports from Chicago they have full equality with men when it comes to engaging in riots. The wives and female relatives of the strikers have been in the front rank of battle and have wielded their fists, their fingernails and their tongues with the utmost daring, and have even gone a pace or two in advance of the men. And yet there are misguided people who say that women are too tender and timid to go to war.

Custom and familiarity with crime make all the difference even in the matter of murder. All the papers in the country are devoting page after page to the strike trouble in Chicago and to the killing of half a dozen men in a mob of twenty thousand, but a little neighborhood fracas down in Kentucky, where three or four leading citizens are killed and as many more seriously injured, is considered unworthy of more than a dozen lines. That sort of thing is such an everyday affair down there, you know, that it is hardly worth mentioning.

The Sentinel has probably not experienced a change of heart, but in its case change of policy answers every purpose, and this it has discovered to be advisable It not only "hedges" on its anarchical utterances, it cats its very words and even

ing troops to quell riots-a commendation that must have wrenched its bitter editorial soul to offer. It endeavors to soften its descent from anarchy to the level of common sense with the explanation that wicked and lawless rioters have taken the matter out of the hands of the worthy Debs and his strikers, and that the latter are not to blame; but the fact that i realizes its mistake in encouraging in cendiary proceedings is encouraging as mark of unexpected sanity, and minor eccentricities of thought may be overlooked. The pleasure of seeing the Sentinel approve, even mildly, the enforcement of law is so great that a multitude of its unrepented sins are temporarily hid-

den from sight. THE LATEST FOLLY. It is now evident that Debs and Sovereign have made their last desperate throw-the calling out of the Knights of Labor and as many of the trades unions as had authorized their representatives in their meeting to vote for them. They have postponed the call until Wednesday morning, in order to give the Pullman company an opportunity to arbitrate. The Pullman company has already declared a willingness to meet a committee of its employes to hear their grievances, and a representative has already been to a place of meeting to find no one with whom to confer. If the men will not meet the company, and Debs insists on arbitrating, which means dictating, then the country wil have the spectacle of an attempt to call to idleness two or three hundred thousand men who are now employed, simply to punish the Pullman company for refusing to employ 3,500 men at wages which it declares and demonstrates it cannot pay without great loss. It remains to be seen how many of these thousands of men will uit work for such a purpose. It is the first time that an attempt has been made to punish thousands of employes and the great body of consumers in a large city for the alleged offense of a company over which all these people have no control, and for which they are in no way responsi-Fear not, timid ones: when the American | ble. In times of war a beleaguering army has often cut off the supplies of a city held by an enemy until it should capitulate, but this is the first time in history that leaders have resolved to enforce an attempt to starve the people of the city in which they live and to make their own followers, who depend for their bread upon each day's work, the first victims of

the famine which they have decreed. Th bloody leaders of the first French revolu tion avenged themselves by sending th nobles and the prosperous to the guillotine, but they tried to keep the masses from famine. Debs and Sovereign, a leaders of revolution, propose to sacrifice their followers at the outset by taking from them the means of earning bread. Suppose these two reckless leaders succeed and thousands of men leave their employment and their wages-how will they get bread next week? Have they

considered this most grave question? These thousands will not starve-what then They must either disobey the leaders or resort to pillage. To resort to pillage is to make them the victims of the armed men who will be forced to act under martial law. The men who are plotting such an out-

rage upon a city of a million and a half of people are said to believe that they wil win the sympathy of the intelligent masses of the whole country. They are beside themselves. They will repel those who have sympathized with them who are not red-handed Anarchists. Instead of filling the hearts of the people with fear they will nerve them with determination to suppress such heartless tyrants.

PERS.

TER RAILROADS AND THE NEWSPA-One of Mr. Debs's deluded followers came into the Journal office Sunday and conveyed the wonderful information that if "the newspapers had not been bought by the strikers and they would have won long ago." He further remarked that the six teen railroads comprising the association at Chicago had contributed \$1,000,000 each with which to purchase the newspapers This is the sort of falsehood Debs is tel ing his dupes; and yet Debs must kno that the railroads are hard up-that in th association referred to not over four of th sixteen are paying even 6 per cent. divi dends on their stock, and that those hav ing two-thirds of the mileage are in th hands of receivers because they have no been able to pay running expenses and the interest on their bonded debt. If he wer fit to represent intelligent railroad men h would know that the receipts of the road have not been so small for years. If h were to go among merchants who give those corporations credit for material h would learn that they are "slow" beyond ordinary customers. Even if the condition of the roads were not so deplorable finan cially everybody should know that \$16,000,000 could not be obtained without sales of bonds upon property mortgaged for all that it is worth, which could not be placed

The newspapers have just the same interest in railroads that other business property has, and no more. They advertise frugally, and otherwise afford newspapers no revenue. The managers and owners do not take more newspapers than other people, and they never pay for any service but their own advertisements. So far as the Journal is concerned, not a railroad president or any member of the Chicago association has ever requested it to publish this or that matter for money or oth erwise. It has published all of the orders of Debs, but practically no statement of the railroad managers.

The Journal opposes the Debs attempt to stop the business and the industry of the country, first, because it is an insolent assumption of one-man power to the injury of every producer and wage-earner in the country. If the President of the United States should undertake to do what the graduate of the Keeley cure has done he would be impeached and convicted by his

Governor Matthews for his course in send- Journal is in hearty accord with the sentiments and convictions of nine-tenths of the intelligent men of Indiana. In business circles there is but one opinion, and that is that the Debs strike was an unprecedented outrage and is now an insurrection against the governments of the United States, the States and municipalities.

THE REAL PURPOSE OF DEBS AND SOVEREIGN.

There is something in the claim that the present strike has its inspiration in the ambition of Debs and Sovereign to be the dictators of the labor of the country for their individual aggrandizement. As is well known, there has been a bitter contention for years between Mr. Powderly, the former head of the Knights of Labor, and Mr. Gompers, the president of the Federation of Labor, over the respective merits of their organizations. It was Mr. Powderly's dream to fuse into one organization all wage-earners. At one time only lawyers, bankers and saloon keepers were debarred. The organization which Mr. Gompers represents is made up of trades unions, each of which is practically so independent of the others that upon many questions it can act for itself, and yet can be sure of the support of all. Its organization may, therefore, be said to be based upon the idea of the United States and State governments. All newspaper readers will recall the contentions of the two really able leaders, Powderly and Gompers, and their contention has been taken up by the local organizations of the respective associations. In this city, for instance, the trades unions have refused to permit the Knights of Labor to join in their procession on Labor day, after a bitter contention. Judged from results the past ten years, the plan of the trades unions has commended itself to far more men than the Knights of Labor, since the former have steadily grown, while the Knights have been losing from year to year to the dissensions in which the leaders have been engaged, and which finally led to the overthrow of Powderly. A year before his defeat Mr. Powderly was laboring to unite his organization with the Farmers' Alliance for political action. Sovereign has done nothing but attempt to revive the Knights

for political purposes. There is now the same contention between the Debs organization and the old railway brotherhoods. It is the ambition of Debs to break up what may be called the trades unions of the engineers, conductors firemen, switchmen, etc., and fuse all into one great organization, which shall embrace every man who is remotely connected with railroading. Everywhere he and his lieutenants have made war upon the old organizations referred to. The rattle-brained Howard has accused Arthur, Sargent and other chiefs of dishonesty, and others have labored to make the railroad workers believe that a new organization is needed which will order strikes and generally make war upon railroad management. For that purpose the car builders were taken into the Debs organization, and the contention which he has made has for its purpose the showing that Debs can force the railroads to yield to him. If he were able to do this he would practically supersede the old and

conservative brotherhoods. Now Debs and Sovereign have united in their ambitious aims to array all labor against capital, as all of their recent appeals show. Both propose to overshadow existing trades unions in general industry and the railroads, and by appeals to prejudice create a vast organization which can be used for their political aggrandizement.

A PRESIDENT'S SON IN DISTRESS.

President Tyler's youngest son, a man aged seventy-five, is living with his daughter in Washington in very straitened circumstances. He acted as his father's pri vate secretary, though as that position then had no legal existence he received no compensation from the government. He engaged in the practice and was legal assistant to Attorneys-general Cushing and Black during their terms of office. He also filled other honorable positions of official trust, among them that of collector of customs at Tallahassee, under Grant. President Garfield appointed him one of the three commissioners of the Treasury Department to superintend the destruction of the canceled bonds and currency of the government. This office he held until stricken with paralysis seven years ago. His daughter then asked to be appointed to her father's position, but it was decided, for some one of the inscrutable reasons that govern the great minds at Washington, that it would establish a bad precedent to put a woman in that position. A compromise was effected, however, at Mr. Tyler's own suggestion, by the appointment of his nephew, a Mr. Jones, who was willing to divide the salary of the office with his afflicted uncle. This arrangement was continued through President Harrison's term, but soon after Mr. Cleveland's return to the White House Jones was dismissed, and the Tylers, who reside in Georgetown, have been in financial straits. No appeal to the President or the head of the department receives any attention, and Washington papers are now calling attention to the matter. It is one of those unfortunate cases so likely to occur under a system of officeholding which permits the dismissal o competent men because of the urgency o outsiders who want their places. It is the more to be regretted in this instance, since it is the unnecessary bringing to grief and distress of one who, though he has no legal claim on the government, yet must retain a measure of public interest from the fact that he is a President's son. The American people do not wish to saddle themselves with the maintenance of descendants of its chief executives to the furthest generation. but have enough sentiment in regard to their immediate progeny to wish to sethem prosperous. But from this administration, which is given up totally to the spoils element and to selfish interests where civil-service laws can be evaded, not much sympathy and aid for deserving claimants can be expected.

According to the Journal's esteemed contemporary, the Madagascar News, published at Antananarivo, land may be leased rather a reasonable rate in that far-off country. For two years it may be had free, the third year at a rental of 25 cents per sees to the extreme length of commending own party. Furthermore, the course of the acre; after that a gradually increasing cepted. There is a prospect that Debs will Seventh streets,

\$1.25 per acre, this to continue for ten years longer. As this is unimproved land, and there is nothing to show that these apparently low rates are not in reality high enough for what is offered, this opportunity will probably not tempt many wouldbe farmers from this a ricultural land.

The news of the sudden death of Gen. Dan Macauley will be received with deep regret by his many friends in Indianapolis, where he was once a prominent figure. Although his home has been elsewhere for some years, his personality was so vivid and the friendships he made were so lasting that he was constantly quoted and alluded to by those who knew him, and his name is a familiar one to those who have come on the stage since. Few men have enjoyed in an equal degree the personal popularity attained by General Macauley. He had great charm and grace of manner and a geniality that attracted all classes of people to him. He was one of the first volunteers in Indianapolis, entering the Eleventh Indiana as a private and rising to the rank of brigadier general by merit and individual force, and not by outside influence, of which he could command none at that time. He was a gallant soldier, liked by men and officers in whatever capacity he served, and those who are left are still loyal to him. This popularity followed him into civil life and bore fruit in his elevation to the office of Mayor of Indianapolis for three successive terms. He had to a remarkable degree the art of adapting himself to all sorts of people and of making himself entertaining to those of high or low degree. His social gifts created a welcome for him everywhere; on his occasional return visits here in recent years he was eagerly greeted on every hand, and now that he is gone pleasant memories will cluster about his name. Whatever else he may have accomplished in life his aid in making existence cheerful for his fellow-creatures will not count the least in making up his record.

An "Equality Club" will be organized by Indianapolis ladies to-day. Political equality is supposed to be what these enterprising dames are aiming at, and the members of the new organization will presumably devote themselves to the task of "learning the ropes," in order that at the Post. next school election they may rescue suscorrupting influence of the presentation cigar. It is a great and noble work.

Plymouth and other northern Indiana towns which find their supplies of beef, beer and other commodities cut off by the Chicago strike should profit by their experience and open trade with Indianapolts. The beef and beer supply never runs short here, nor do the trains cease to run.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Nearly Committed Himself. Philanthropist-If I were to give you this half dollar, what would you say? Everett Wrest-I'd say nothing and-Gee! But I come mighty near putting my foot

in it that time. A Modern Statesman. "How did Gitrox get so rich-did you ever

"Not exactly, but I suppose it was by the same means that he got into office."

"How was that?" "By being easily approachable." He Didn't Agree.

to be sore, corn meal will be found of use," read the young woman from the morning "Not much it won't," growled her plutocratic parent. "Nothing less than pie will satisfy the crowd of hands I've got."

"When the hands are rough and inclined

A Seeker's Troubles. "Say," said the business manager to the bookkeeper, "do you know anything

about the Bible?" "Oh, yes; a little. Why?" "Well, where is that quotation to be found about. 'I was a stranger and ye took me in?' I've looked all through the book of Jonah for it, and I'm blessed if I can strike it at all."

PRESS OPINION ON THE STRIKE. Debs and deviltry appear to go together.

-Philadelphia Record. Evidently Governor Altgeld is a craven

and a liar .- Philadelphia Record. Anarchy must be overthrown; it must be killed, not "scotched."-Philadelphia Times. Threats of imprisonment will hardly scare Debs. He served two years in the Indiana Legislature.-Washington Post.

This question of State rights was settled long ago by the roar of cannon and the death of thousands of men.-Philadelphia

Gen. Nelson A, Miles is a man whom even Indians untaxed do not trifle with. But Indians have horse sense.-New York Commercial Advertiser. What's the use of fussing about the income tax? If this sort of thing keeps up

much longer there won't be any incomes to tax.-Buffalo Express. Nero's devotion to the art of fiddling was nothing in comparison with Governor Altgeld's propensity for abstract discussion

-New York Evening Post. In every essential respect Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, is a greater scoundrel and a more dangerous man than Debs .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

Debs has placed the public in a state of siege, and the federal government is acting within its power in coming to the relief of the besieged .- Boston Transcript. This monstrous warfare upon law and or-

der, on public authority and private rights.

will be quelled, and the miserable fools

who have made it will learn that they are a minute fraction of the American people -New York Tribune. When it comes to the question of the Republic against anarchy the people will be on one side and Mr. Debs and his fel-

low-conspirators on the other. The people are ready for the question. Is Mr. Debs' -Chicago Inter Ocean. Debs stands condemned by the leaders of labor as a demagogue. They do not believe he is a man to be trusted. He is repudiated by the cool-headed leaders who

have watched his meteoric cereer as an agitator, and his fall is inevitable.-New York Recorder. It is time for sober and sensible workingmen to assert themselves and put stop to the mad course of those leaders who are trying to place them in the position before the world of lawbreakers, rioters and traitors to their government

Is there any justification for this boycott? Is there anything to be gained which will compensate for the train of consequences which has not only come, but was certain to come. If there is justification or compensation Debs has failed to state it. -St. Louis Republic.

-New York Times.

The country is reaping in this strike summer, with its loss of life, its destruction of property and the untold losses of labor and capital due to shattered public confidence, what was sown by the managers of the Democratic canvass in 1892. Philadelphia Press. Popular sentiment is to-day unanimous i

insisting that the disturbances which strike

at the foundation of order and civilized

society shall be quelled, not with unnecessary violence, but firmly and effectually. The laws of the Republic are paramount, and they must be upheld.-New York It behooves all labor organizations that are asked to join a purely sympathetic strike to consider well in advance the consequences of their act, both to their mem-

bers individually and to organized labor.

It is a time for deliberation, not heat-for

open-eyed wisdom rather than blind folly. -New York World. The country is waking up, and now that a beginning has been made, we may expect that the manifestations of popular resentment will be of such a decided character as to dissipate the preposterous idea that the dictatorship of Debs will be ac-

rate until at the tenth year the rent is soon ascertain what the people really think of him.—Louisville Courier-Journal. "If we succeed in this strike we shall be so strong that the law can't touch us,' said Howard, one of Debs's lieutenants.

This shows the real object of the strike.

It is to put the A. R. U. above the gov-ernment and the law. A week hence Debs and Howard will be trying to sneak out of the law's clutches.-St. Louis Globe-Demo Debs cannot win. If he can call out all organized labor he can for a time ruin the business of the country and produce momentary industrial chaos. Then organized labor will disorganize and, after a vast amount of suffering, the logic of events will restore a more reasonable condition than has existed for years.—New York Ad-

vertiser. The few hot-headed "labor leaders" who are conspiring to extend the strike do not represent the labor classes. The mass of laboring men now at work do not want to strike. If a strike is precipitated it will be by false methods, by the usurpation of strike "bosses," by mere reckless and law-less agitators and architects of mischief. -Chicago Herald.

There is no other place on earth where such violence and disobedience to law would be tolerated. If a citizen of the United States cannot be protected in his right of property and his right to labor, and his right to live, the sooner the United States go out of business and let Debs and his fellow-hellhounds run the uni-

verse the better.-New York Sun. The Tribune does not believe that the workers will obey Sovereign. They must see that the game is lost and that the forces of civilization will restore the operation of the trains, that riot and turb lence have done their worst, and that when order is restored the courts will gather in and punish the offenders, among them the leaders who have incited violence.-Chicago Tribune.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Country cousins are being sought with effusive affection.-Philadelphia Record. The man who helps to lift somebody else's burden gets a stronger arm by doing it.-Ram's Horn.

For the time being these other tie-ups throw that of Prendergast in the shade. -Philadelphia Times. The first sympathetic strike on record where the operator told a touching story

and got the money.-Philadelphia Times. We imagine we detect a tired feeling in that movement to read Senator Hill out of the Democratic party. - Washington "I fail," said the boarder, frantically sawing at the steak, "to find a weak point

Dealer. If I can put one touch of a rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have worked with God .- George

in this Armour plate."-Cleveland Plain

A man is apt to exaggerate his salary to his girl and to represent it as smaller than it is when he talks to his wife .- At-

A weed is said to be a plant out of place. Then why should not a widow's weeds be got rid of as soon as possible; -Boston Transcript. Pawson-Why does De Smythe hesitate so when he is talking? Has he an impedi-

ment in his speech? Dawson-No; in his mind.-Brooklyn Life. The Acme of Homeliness-I think Mrs. F. is the homeliest woman I ever saw. Why, she's homely enough to stop a-a-Clock? No; a trolley car.-Brooklyn Life.

SLASHED IN THE THROAT.

John Jones, a Negro, May Die from Wound Inflicted by Another Tough.

John Jones, alias "Chinaman," colored, residing at No. 228 West Wabash street was seriously, if not fatally, cut in the neck by a razor in the hands of Charles Cook, also colored, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock on Columbia alley, near Wade Hill's saloon. Both are shiftless characters. Cook recently came from Terre Haute and subsisted by begging and living like a tramp. The two were together most of the day, and in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, went to Sarah Washington's resort on Columbia alley, near the canal. When they entered the house they saw Charles Miller, colored, quarreling with the Washington woman. The subject was trivial, but the discussion was heated,

Jones stepped up to Miller and told him that he ought to fight a man instead of a woman. Miller said that it made no difference to him, and he and Jones indulged in some lively sparring in which the latter enjoyed the best of it. Jones clinched Miller and attempted to throw him to the floor, when the latter broke from him and fled through the front door out into Columbia alley. Jones closely pursued, and as he ran picked up several bricks and threw them at Miller. The latter dodged. circled around and ran past the house of the Washington woman. Cook, in the meanwhile, watched the course of events from the front doorstep. When Miller ran past the house Cook drew a razor, opened the blade and awaited the passing of Jones. This took but a moment, and as lones passed Cook, with a swing of his arm, inflicted a cut in the neck of Jones that felled him to the ground. Cook fled and Miller also made himself scarce. The point of Cook's razor caught Jones the left side of the neck under the ear and went an inch deep until it reached the vertebrae. As Jones fell blood from his wound and he soon fainted from the loss of blood. Drs. Carlon and Hoskins, of the City Dispensary were hurriedly summoned and when they arrived Jones was lying on the ground surrounded by a large part of the colored population of the neighborhood. The physicians sewed up the cut and removed him to his home close by. The physicians think that the chances between death and recovery are about even. They said that death would probably be due more to loss of blood than anything that might develop.

Chief Splann and detective Thornton got description of Cook, and the places which Cook was known to have frequented were strictly watched last night. He has an unsavory record. He has been in this city about two weeks. Jones served several terms in the penitentiary. One was on a charge of petit larceny and another was for house breaking. He was recently released from the Michigan City prison. The police had him under surveillance at the time of the cutting.

STATE VETERINARIANS MEET. Condition of the Profession in Indiana -Papers.

A dozen or fifteen veterinarians from various points in Indiana met at the agricultural rooms in the Statehouse yesterday and discussed matters of interest to their profession. It was the annual meeting of the State Veterinarian Association, and Dr. J. E. Cloud, of Richmond, presided, Dr. J. C. Rogers, of Anderson, acting as secretary in the absence of Dr. J. H. Honan, of Hammond. Some routine business was disposed of yesterday and last evening, the applications of several new members being received. The secretary's report showed that the association numbers fifty-five members, and that there are in this State 115 graduates of veterinary colleges. The treasurer's report showed the expenses of the year to have been \$6.20, and that there is \$42.40 in the treasury. The association was organized in 1890 and reorganized two The session will continue to-day, and this

morning Governor Matthews will address the members. Four papers will be read today, as follows: "Is Tetanus Due to a Germ?" Dr. William E. Carnes, Washington, Ind.; "The Veterinarian's Relation to Client," Dr. T. B. Pote, Terre Haute; "Dairy Inspection," Dr. F. A. Balser, New Castle; "Bills and Collection," Dr. J. C. Rogers, Anderson. Officers will be elected

Return of the Artillery. The Indianapolis Light Artillery drill

was to have returned home from Rock yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but it missed a train at St. Louis and will not get here until this afternoon. when it will be met at the station by the Second Regiment and band and escorted to the artillery armory at Mississippi and

Another Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Mobs in the Far West Warned Not to Obstruct the Mails and Interstate Railway Commerce.

ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED

Mr. Cleveland and His Cabinet More Determined than Ever.

Blue Jackets to Be Landed at San Francisco to Assist in Opening Up the Pacific Railways.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Attorneygeneral, Secretaries Lamont and Bissell and General Schoffeld, were again in conference with the President early this evening and as a result the following proclamation by the President of the United States was given out:

"Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages by persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said States and territories as are military roads and post routes and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails, and

"Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the inited States and protecting property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United Stats malls and of commerce between the States and territories, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military naval and other government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

"Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland President of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of July

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed. "Done at the city of Washington, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1894 and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and nineteenth.

"Grover Cleveland. "By the President: 'W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State." The proclamation is substantially like the issued last night in relation to Chicago.

ACTION OF AUTHORITIES. Marines from War Ships to Assist

Soldiers in California. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- "The administration will not cease its efforts until the constitutional right of every man to obtain employment free from intimidation thoroughly established. If that should be the outcome of the present struggle it will be well worth the price paid for it, dear

as it has been." This statement by a high official sets out concisely the position of the government to-day. It means a guarantee not only to protect the operation of the mails and to keep open interstate communication, but to protect the rights of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Every day there has been another step towards the end in view-a tightening of the lines over the lawlesswithout even a momentary relaxation or backward movement. Saturday it was evidenced in the sweeping orders placing the transcontinental railroads under military control. Yesterday was marked by the addition of reinforcements to General Miles's command, and to-day it was shown by the draft on the naval forces at Mare island to supplement the forces with which Gen. Ruger will crush out the opposition to law and order in San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento. No one can tell what the next move will be, for it depends on the developments of the next twenty-four hours, but it can be stated that the government will not cease until the rebellion against law and order has been quelled, if the en-

tire power of the national government is required to do it. The events of the day were reassuring to the national authorities. Official reports were few and meager, for so explicit and comprehensive have been the orders issued to the commanders of the great army departments that there is no longer necessity or inquiry by them, and nothing is expected from them at army headquarters in the way of dispatches, unless they have to report further encounters between the troops and the mobs. So most of the in formation received at headquarters came in the shape of press bulletins, and as these contained many indications of resumption of work and traffic at various points where the blockade has prevailed, the officials were encouraged to believe that the crisis has been passed.

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT. A telegram received after midnight from General Miles made the situation at Hammond much more serious than appeared from the news dispatches. The General said there were three distinct engagements between the United States troops and the mob; that several rioters were killed many wounded and a number captured War Department officias were not much concerned in the Hammond report that there had been wholesale issuance of warrants for the arrest of the soldiers of Company D. Fifteenth Infantry, which first fired upon the mob with fatal results. If the soldiers were to be subject to such harassment in the discharge of their duties, there would be an end to all effective service. But, fortunately, the question o legal jurisdiction involved has been settled already by numerous legal decisions, including the declaration of the United States Supreme Court. It can be stated that under these decisions, if an attempt is made to serve these warrants, the army officer in command of the troops will refuse service, stating that he is acting under authority of the United States government. This will compel the abandonment of proceedings before the State courts, and if it is desired to proceed further in the matter the complainants must go before the United States courts and ask for the issue of processes. In ordinary times this is usually granted and the commanding officer has but to appear and show his authority for the order resulting in the killing. It is believed to be improbable that any United States Court will take action calculated to embarrass the military arm of the government at this time. While sympathy is expressed with the

unfortunate "innocent spectators" who suffered from the encounter between troops and rioters the authorities point to the fact that such people have been repeatedly warned to keep away from these turbulent gatherings, and that the consequences of a failure on their part to obey must be on their own heads. dent, in his proclamation issued last night, has made clear the impossibility of distinguishing between the guilty and the innocent in such gatherings. In line with the instructions issued Saturday to General Ruger, commanding the Department of California, to take charge of the Central Pacific road and open up communication with the East, new interrupted for eight days, the administration took another important step this mornin by ordering the entire force now gathered at the Mare Island Navy Yard to co-operate with the troops at the Presidio, San

Francisco, in maintaining the supremacy of the law. This action was taken because General Ruger's garrison at the Presidio had been so weakened by the detachment of a considerable force to operate at Los Angeles that he could not prudently operate single-handed against the mob.

FIRST MOVE AT OAKLAND. The first move will be made at Oakland, where the railroads from the East and South touch the bay. The situation there is reported to be very bad, and, to add to the difficulty of General Ruger's task, It is believed that the great majority of the population is in sympathy with the strikers, although every day's stoppage of traffic is causing the loss of thousands of dollars to the fruit growers of the State. The addition of the naval contingent to Gen. Ruger's command (for they will act when on shore as troops subject to his orders), it is believed, will enable him to break the deadlock, and as General Brooke hap the matter well in hand at Omaha on the eastern end of the Union Pacific it is hoped that through traffic will be resumed soon. The available strength at San Francisco is roughly estimated at 650 men, in-cluding blue jackets and marines. In case only marines are needed they can be sent to Oakland by rail and operated on shore the same as regular troops. It is not likely that blue jackets will be landed unless it becomes absolutely nece any to assist the troops. The war ships would be near at hand for service that might be required of . The absence to-day of the riotous scenes

that have marked the past few days is a source of special satisfaction to the postal officials. Postmaster-general Bissell said to-night that he was greatly gratified at the quietness into which Chicago settled during the day and the general marked improvement in the mail service. Arrangements to relieve the paralyzed of the mail service in California, as well as in some other sections, are being made by the department. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will probably carry mails from San Francisco along the coast in both directions, the boats to stop at many of the points on the coast to deliver and collect the mails. Negotiations for this purpose are almost completed, and a tele-gram is expected at the department from Division Superintendent Flynn, at San Francisco, announcing that the plan is to e put into immediate operation. The plan, f effected, is to be in force until the strike declared off and a better condition of affairs exists in the State. About a dozen special service routes have been ordered to connect tied-up roads with uninterrupted roads at available points. Most of these are in California, Oregon and Montana. The statement is telegraphed here from California that the strikers are about to apply to the United States Court to compel Southern Pacific Railroad Company to show cause why it should not be compelled to operate its road under the terms of the charter. This was not disagreeable news to the War Department, and they rather hoped that such a proceeding would be taken, for it would oblige the railroad comcany to supplement the efforts of the military by every means in its power, and there is a suspicion that it has been a little lax in this respect so far. Senator Voorhees to-day called on Secre-

tary Lamont regarding the Indiana strike Early in the evening Senators Dubois and Shoup, of Idaho, again called on the President in relation to the trouble at Wallace Several telegrams had been received by the Senators from the United States judge and others, emphasizing the seriousness of the situation and reiterating the request for troops. The Governor also telegraphed to the President during the afternoon. As yet no action has been taken toward rending troops to Wallace, the fact that there has been no violation of United States law standing in the way of such action until the Governor signifies that he is unable with the State forces at his command to control the disorder. This the Governor has not done, although he has described the situation as extremely serious, and has signified

his desire for federal assistance. At about 11 o'clock word came from Gen. Miles that everything was quiet at Chicago and that nothing more would come from him to-night. A telegram was received by the President from Mayor Hopkins, stating that the newspaper reports that he was displeased by the proclamation issued last night was untrue. After receiving the telegram from General Miles the conference broke up

General Schofield stated that no orders

had been sent to General Miles to-day. He said that the situation seemed to be better than at any time since the commencement of trouble. Commenting upon the proclamations issued by the President, General Schofield said that they did not in any way affect the authority of State or federal officers, but merely in the nature of warnings to the ing was necessary and proper under the law, and was not tantamount to a declaration of martial law. Under martial law the authority of State officials would be superceded by federal authority. General Schofield said that he did not believe that the published interview with General Miles, in which he is credited with saying that the proclamation practically amounted to a declaration of martial law, was authentic. He was inclined to think that General Miles was credited with saying a good many things that he did not Large numbers of telegrams have een received to-day at the White House War Department from Grand Army and confederate veterans offering their services to the government should it be found cessary to organize a volunteer army, among them were many dispatches from labor organizations declining to be counted as countenancing violations of law or destruction of property, and upholding the government in its effort to preserve peace. Official dispatches received by Superinendent White, of the railway mail service, to-night, state that a train is running in each direction on the Nortnern Pacific road. Troops are aboard, and will protect them over the entire line between Portland and St. Paul. At 8 o'clock to-night the eastbound train had crossed the Oregon State line into Idaho, and the west-bound reached Miles City, Mont. The Union Pacific is now open to Ogden, U. T. Thirty cons of mail which accumulated at San Francisco and dispatched from there by the Pacific Steamship Company's boat reached Portland to-The mail is for Oregon, Montana and the Eastern States, and will be forwarded across the continent immediately. A late telegram announces that railroad employee at New Orleans held a meeting to-night

ind voted against a strike. 1,200 More Regulars Rend) . BROOKLYN, July 9 .- Col. Loomis G. Langdon, commanding officer at Fort Hamilton, stated this afternoon that he had received orders from Washington to hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Colonel Langdon's command

comprises about twelve hundred men. OMNIBUS RESOLUTION. Senator Peffer Touches Strike and

Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Peffer offered an omnibus resolution providing, first, that all public functions ought to be exercised through public agents; second, that all interstate rallroads ought to be brought under one control and the supervision of public officers, and charges for train transportation of persons and property throughout the United States ought to be uniform, and that wages of employes ought to be regulated by law and paid promptly in money; third, that all coal peds ought to be owned and worked by the government, and that the wages of the employes should be paid in money when due; fourth, that all money used by the people ought to be supplied only by the government of the United States, and that he rate of interest ought to be uniform in all States; fifth, that all revenues of the government ought to be raised by taxes on

The resolution went over until to-merrow without action or commer Senator Kyle has decided not to call up his joint resolution relative to the government and interestate railway strikes, but will ask its reference to the judiciary committee. He says the third section of Sen-ator George's bill, introduced Friday, covers provisions of his resolution. One of the congressional measures inspired by the strike is a resolution offered to-day by Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, looking to an increase of the regular army. It directs the committee on

military affairs to inquire what increase, any, should be made in the army of the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs. MUTINY IN A PRISON.

Officers of the South Boston House of Correction Forced to Shoot.

BOSTON, July 9.- The prisoners in the House of Correction at South Boston mutinied to-day and refused to work. The officers in charge of the shops endeavored to suppress the disturbance, but without effect and the officials drew their clubs and charged the prisoners. The men resisted and attacked the officers with tools and anything they could lay their hands on. Unable to drive them into their cells, officers finally drew their revolvers and fired several shots at the convicts. Only one took effect. This struck a convict in the cheek and effectually frig the mutineers. Superintendent Whitten states that the wound is not a serious one. The injured man was one of the leaders in the outbreak. Several of the convict